NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENEETE

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND MASSAU ST

AMUSENERTS THIS EVENING

MIBLO'S GABDEN, Broadway. -- ERCHANTRESS. EWALLACK'S THEATRE. Breadway. - WILD OATS WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-Ticker or Leav

OLYMPIC THEATER, Broadway .- TAKING A BUTTES WEW BOWERY THEATER. Bowery.-Police Ser

BOWERY THEATRE, Sewery-Rag Woman and Ha BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—Four Glass, Two DWARPS, ALSINOS, WHAN IT IT. &c., as all hours. A PRES STA, OR SPIRIT OF BEAUTY—At 3 and 7% P. M.

BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. -- Ern

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. -- Bay BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 485 Broadway, -Gra BOPE CHAPEL. 718 Broadway .- THE STERROSCO

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway HOOLEY'S OFERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETH

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Wednesday, March 16, 1864

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WERKLY HERALD must be hand ed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its firculation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertuements in-serted in the Warker Herald will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United

THE SITUATION.

The order of the President relieving General Hallect (at his own request) from the position of Commander-in Chief, and appointing Lieutenant General Grunt to that important position, is published in our columns to-day By the same order General Halleck is assigned to the duty of "Chief of Staff," under direction of the Secretary of War and the new Commander-in Chief-a position in which, no doubt, he will have an opportunity of exercis ing his military qualities in a very independent fashion Major General W. T. Sherman is assigned to the comman or the Military Division of the Mississippi, composed of the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Ten nessee and the Arkansas; and Major General J. B. Me-Pherson to the command of the Department and Army of

The President has issued a call for two hundred thou sand more men for military service, to be supplied by draft, after the 15th of April, from such localitiesiasthave not filled their quotas by voluntary enlistment.

It is stated by our correspondent at Norfolk that Gen ral Kilpatrick positively affirms that the instruction found on the person of the late Colonel Dahlgren did not contemplate the "assassination" of Mr. Davis, or any member of his Cabinet, as stated in the Richmond papers but only that he should kill, or cause to be killed, Mr Davis, if, after capturing him, he should attempt to make his escape. It is further alleged that it was only public property which was to have been destroyed in Richmond provided the Union troops got a chance to destroy any property there at all, which it appears—owing to the reachery of that unhappy negro guide whom Colonel lableren but g-they did not get for the present.

We learn by despatches from Fortress Mouroe that toording to the accounts of the Richmond papers, the Are on the city of Charleston and Fort Sumter continued who were so long held as hostages, with the threat of execrtion hauging over them-Captain Flynn and Captain Sawyer-have arrived under a flag of truce at Fortress

In the Senate yesterday the petition was presen one thousand persons of African descent, residing it resolution to print five thousand copies of Captain Fisk report of his Rocky Mountain expedition was adopted. bill to repeal all acts making appropriations for the cold nivation of persons of African descent was presented and referred to the Cammittoe on Torritories. A resolution was adopted requesting of the President any correspon ence which be may think proper to make public in refer eace to projected monarchial governments on this cont bill to promote the officiency of artillery arm of the national service was it treduced and referred. A bill amendatory the got for the collection of taxes in the insurrectional districts was introduced and referred to the Judiciar Committee. The bill relating to the pay, privileges, &c. of chaptains was passed. After the transaction of som District of Columbia business the Consular and Diplo matic Appropriation bill was taken up. Amendment were agreed to raising our representative at Belgium t the rank of minister plenipotentiary, without corresponding pay, and increasing the salaries of consuls at Shang has, Nassau, Lyons and Manchester, when, without con cloding action on the bill, the Senate went into executive session, and on the opening of the doors, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the bill extending the franking privilege of the President and Vice President passed. The bill for the establishment of a office in Nevada Territory, and also one Portland, Oregon, was reported and referred to fl Committee of the Whole. A resolution to pay Mr. Sleeper of Massachusetts, over seven hundred dollars for expense Mr. Rice, was introduced and laid on the table. It was voted to print ten thousand copies of General Rosecrans of the battle of Gettysburg. The bill authorizing th Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus government gold, as amended and passed by the Senate, was then taken up, and the debate on it consumed the remainde of the session without a vote being reached. It is expected that it will be passed to-day

THE LEGISLATURE.

Governor Seymour yesterday signed the new Metrop. titan Poilce bill, and Mesers. Acton, Bosworth and Perger were immediately aworn in as Police Commissioners, Mr McMurray was absent. Mr. Kennedy is to be continue as Superinte sent. The most harmonious feeling is said to prevail stenew Board and in regard to its forma-

State Senate yesterday bills were reported to inco scrate the Corn Exchange Warehouse and Security Company, to amend the charter of the United States Warehousing Company and to prevent encroachments upon the harber of New York. Notice was given of a bill to confirm the acts of the Supervisors of this county relative to the July riote. Bills were introduced to legalize the volunt er bounty indebtedness of Richmond county restive to a record in our Police courts and the Court of Special Sensions, and to provide for the settlement of arrears of personal taxes in Now York. Bills were passed to legatize the acts of the Brooklyn Common Council in relation to providing boun-Lies for volunteers, authorizing the Eric Rallegad Compa my to increase their capital stock eight millions of do ars, making Washington's birthday a legal holiday, amending the ast relative to the Department of Public Charities and Correction, for the more allectual prevention of drunkenness in this city, and to incorporate the Scamen's Temperance Society of Brooklyn.

In the Assembly the Annual Supply bill and the bill for the sectioment of arrears of taxes on personal property in New York were introduced. The evening elession was spent to considering the general orders, and mainly the

bill to equalize the sataries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The North German Lloyd's mail steamship Hansa Bremen via Southampton on the 30 or Marine fing was take this port yesterday morning. The Bremen fing was take from the Hansa during this trip and the ensign of Russ from the Hansa during this trip and the custing arisin substituted, in consequence of the naval difficulties arisin from the Schieswig-Holstein war. Our European files by the Jura reached this cit

Our European flies by the Jura reached this city from Portland last night. The news was anticipated by the telegraphic report of the Jura gives in the Harako yesterday. Our flies are dated to the Set of March, and contain some interesting details. La France, of Paris, of March I, states that a report, published by the Vigic de Cherbourg, of the French iron ciad squadron having been ordered to arm within a short time, is incorrect. Marshal Forey made his centry to mander in Chief of the Sec ond corps d'ar of France. There was a large array of troops, and the heered the hero of Puebla."

The letter of our Panama correspondent, rec

erday by the steamer Ariel, contains very interesting stelligence from Central and South America. A Conress of the whole of the South American republics ha been proposed for the settlement of pending questions.

An earthquake had visited Panama, creating great consternation among the people. Our correspondent gives

sternation among the people. Our correspondent gives full particulars of the news.

Our correspondent in Nicaragua, dating at Managua on the 26th of February, states that the charter of the Contral American Transit Company had been ratified by Congress without alteration. Fifty thousand dollars in gold was paid into the Nicaraguan treasury, the largest sum of money which has been in it since the year 1472. President Martinez had again talked of resigning.

The city was startled yesterday morning with the report that the Italian frigate Re d'Italia had foundered at sea; but when the news came to be announced and the date of departure of the vessel was taken into consideration it was found that the Re d'Etalia did not leave this port until two days after the time of two days after the time set down for the supposed calami ty. By the arrival of the emigrant ship Star of the West yesterday morning the announcement was made of this disaster as an Italian man-of-war. It now appears that the vessel in question was the Italian frigate Re Galantuomo which sailed from this port on March 3. Whether or not present appearances there are strong hopes that she did not. The statement of Captain Hamilton Perry, master of the Star of the West, who spoke the vessel on the 7th of March, will be found in another column together with a list of officers and full description of th

The steamer Saladin, from Kingston, Jamaica, and Port au Prince. Havti, arrived at this port yesterday, She brings us full files of papers from the former place to the 5th instant, and from the latter to the 8th. The news is not of any particular importance. In politics commerce and general business there prevailed a thorough stagnation. The Mercantile Intelligencer of the 6th instant says.—'We cannot report any marked im-provement in business for the last week—the causes referred to in our last as affecting trade being still in operation. Both pimento and coffee are scarce, and the latter has further advanced. We noticed in our last that he Montezuma was to be placed on the line between here and New York, but this steamer having been sold out, it is now stated that the fine fast steamer, the Crusader, will be the one to take the place of the Saladin commencing at this end of the line on the 5th proximo. Beyond this there is nothing of interest.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday.

abolishing a cierkship in the Surrogate's office. This mes-sage contained a communication from the Surrogate to the Mayor, in which the Surrogate intimated that the Board desired to hamper the work in his office because of a personal animosity. The stone outters employed or the new Court House applied for higher wages. Referred

Adjurned to Tuesday next. The committee appointed by the Board of Supervise of Westchester county to examine into the subject of the building of the new Harlem bridge have submitted their report, and they pronounce the whole thing from begin-ning to end a swindling job of the rankest kind. The ning to end a swindling job of the rankest kind. The committee deciare that the commission is lilegal, its appointments void and nugatory, its contracts corrupt; that payments to near the amount of four nundred thousand dollars have been improperly and lilegally made; that the Commissioners have unlawfully paid themselves for services they did not perform, and that for nonfessance, if not malfeasance in office, they should be removed by the Governor or the Legislature. We publish the report on another page. Every tax payor should read it.

An important epinion has been given by Mr. Justice Dutton, of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, in relation

Dutton, of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, in relation to the legal right of surgeons in charge of military hospit tals to exercise military command, and even to punish by imprisonment in guard-house disobedient nurses; serving under contract, and not regularly enlisted in the ordinary form of soldiers. A meeting of one of the branches of the Fenian Brother-

about twelve men present. The chairman would that the secretary was absent, and that in his absence no business of importance could be transacted Mr. Deane, a young man of about twenty-five years of age, arose, and in a short speech declared it the inter tion of the organization to place Ireland among the na tions of the earth by the help of God and gunpowder. A few men then stepped up and signed the roll, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday next.

An adjourned meeting of the New York County Medical Society was held last evening, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to consider a report favoring the passage by the Legislature of the Metropolitan Health bill. After a long and able discussion the report was laid on the table, some of the eminent medical gentlemen denouncing the bill in very severe terms. An array of statistical facts was presented by Dr. Ramsay to prove New York to be the healthlest city in the world. The Protective Association of Barbers and Fairdressors

have held a meeting for the purpose of securing an in-crease of wages. The larger establishments in this line were well represented at the meeting, and the reports of the committee were, with but one exception, favorab to the movement.

In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Shipm

presiding, Thomas Kerr pleaded guilty to an ind charging him with passing an altered one dollar Treasur, note to a ten. The accused stated that he had paid coun sel to defend him, but he had failed to appear in behalf. The Court directed the District Attorney to investigate the case and ascertain the truth of the alle gation, so that action should be taken against the couns referred to. The prisoner in extenuation said that he had been made the tool of a third party. The Court

years and to pay a fine. The District Attorney has filed a final decree of distribu tion in the case of the United States against the steamer Elizabeth—the net proceeds to be shared by the United States steamer Keystone State and James Adger. In a suit brought against the Camden and Amboy Rail-

road Company by George C. White, for the destruction o a raft admitted to be a public nuisance, the jury awarded \$1,881 19 to the plaintiff, the full amount of the damage

oassed by destroying the raft.

In the Court of Common Pleas an action was brough against the Corporation yesterday, by Josiah Porter, for the recovery of the value of his house, corner of Sixty-first street and Fifth avenue, destroyed July 15th by rioters. The Court agreed to award the damage, but re ferred the various estimates to the jury to determ

There was but intle doing in trade circles yesterday and the markets were generally quiet. In some kinds of imported merchandise considerable was done, but there was no general movement. Cotton was heavy. Greece rice steady. Petroleum was irregular, and the price

paid varied materially.

On 'Change the flour market opened heavy under the foreign news, but closed with a little more tone with the rise in gold. Wheat was inactive, and the limited business in gold. news transacted was on the basis of yesterday's prices Other cereals were without decided change. Provision were steady, with a fair business in progress. Freights were steady but dull. Whinkey was held firm, with a fair business.

The market for beef cattle this week was depress

by heavy receipts, and prices were nearly or quite one cent a pound lower, ranging from 9c. to 16c.—both extrame prices. The bulk of the sales were at 12c. a 14c., and the average price was about 12%c. a 18c., or fully 1c. lower. The number of cattle on sale this week was about 1,300 head larger than last week, which are unts for the decime. Misch cows were dell and \$3 a \$5 tower. Vests were heavy and 140, lower on the better grades. Speep and lambs were also dull under heavy receipts, and price were Mc. lower. Swine were also dull and lower, with sales at 7500 a 5500. The total receipts were:-5.824 beef cuttle, 264 cows, 598 yeals, 14,072 sheep radviambs, and

General Grant as Principal Mittery

General Grant made a very short stay at the capital; but, as is usual with him, he ac mplished a great deal in that short time. We hope it is not "tresson in a new form" to say so. He was guarded very closely while in Washington-not by formal fellows in uni form, with muskets and bayonets, but in that civil and polite way in which accomplished politicians can always guard men from the dangerous conversation of other men whose oninions the said accomplished politicians may not like. He was attended "up stairs and down stairs and out of doors" by specia that he was thus attended, and we hope it not "treason in a new form" to speak of it. We are glad of it because, though he may thus have lost much agreeable conversation had more time to talk to the President, and it is the President that the country most requires that he should talk te. We hope that this is not "treason in a new form." He seems to have talked earnestly, and has, in fact, initiated a reconstruction of our military affairs. He "is assigned to the command of the armies of the United States," and General Halleck is relieved from the same command "at his own request," and assigned to an indefinite and newly created position in the War Office, where he will always be handy to point out to the Secretary anything that he may suppose to be a weak point in the plans of the man who has "pushed him from his stool." We hope that this is not "treason in a new form." By this most satisfactory change, and by the adoption of the changes in the Western army that were recommended by Grant, he is, as far as the public can see, accepted by the government as the real head of our armies. We hope that it is not "treason in a new form" to have heard this or to consider it good news.

Grant is now in the position occupied by General Scott at the commencement of the war and later, for some time, by General McClellan and is to conduct the active operations of the war for the future. That is as it should be; for no one else can do it with any hope of success. We hope that this is not "treason in a new form." Mr. Lincoln has given his own abilities a fair trial, and even he must be sickened and discusted at the "impotent conclusion" that every one of his attempts has ended in. We hope that this is not "treason in a new form." Within two years the President has checked the forward career of a great people determined to put down a wicked rebellion. He has dampened and well nigh destroved that noble ardor with which the people were animated to sustain the laws. He has brought the war to a standstill. He has drained almost to exhaustion the resources of a rich and populous country and the spirit of a brave and proud people. He has done all this, not in legitimate pursuit of the objects of the war, but to foster a miserable faction and to put the objects of the war farther from the reach of the people than they were when the war began. We hope that this is not "treason in a new form." And now, without even the virtue of choice, compelled by the expressed wish of the people-by the utterance of the popular will—the President places the whole ection of the war in the hands of the man in whose abilities to take us through the wilderness the people have entire faith.

hope this is not "treason in a new form." From this trust there must be no reservation Grant must be sustained to the utmost. General Scott was Commander-in-Chief the administration eagerly sought his counsel, listened attentively to it, and then followed the counsel of some one else-some radical madman who wanted to go to Richmond by "the shortest way." Scott's plans were heard and those of the radicals pursued. There must be none of this with Grant; nor must there be any of those mean manœuvres by which the administration, while it pretended to assent to General McClellan's plans, defeated them all. We hope that this is not "treason in a new form." Upon the consideration of General McClellan's plans the President approved them heartily and fully; but when General McClellan had left the capital the President withdrew a step at one place, influenced by the radicals on his right-a step in another, drawn by the radicals on his left-and so, step by step, until hardly a vestige was left of the original plans, and the General was left utterly without the support of his government and so hampered that he could do nothing Then he was removed in the face of the enemy We hope that this is not "treason in a new form." But we warn the administration that if it attempts these tacties with General Grant it will soon exhaust the small modicum of patience that the people have left, and that it must sink into the deepest disgrace as the most

contemptible government ever known. Let the hero of Fort Donelson, of Shiloh Vicksburg and Chattanooga have a fair chance for the exercise of his abilities; let the President listen no longer to the timorous and baneful counsel of those who, through him have ruined so many plans, and the country may now fairly hope for a satisfactory prosecution of this great struggle.

THE LAST GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SECRE TARY OF THE NAVY .- A great deal has been said about the activity of the Navy Department in blockading the rebel cruisers on the coast of France. What did it all amount to? But one vessel-the Kearsarge-was assigned to the duty of keeping the Georgia, the Rappahannock and the Florida in the French harbors and they have slipped by her without giving her battle, as they might have done togethe successfully, to pursue their more devastating business of crippling and destroying American commerce on the high seas. In this Secretary Welles has exhibited another evidence of bis imbecility and utter unfitness for the manage ment of the great naval concerns of the coun try. These rebel sea plunderers and incendi aries should never have been allowed to escape from the French coast, if it had required half our own navy to have blown them to pieces.

THE WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY .- There are two academies in this country supported by the government, the military and the naval. The former is of more ancient date, and its appropriations have been so small as to inade quately sustain the establishment. Some time since we called attention to this fact, and contrasted the position of the West Point Academy with that of our more liberally endowed Naval Academy. We see that a bill granting larger appropriations to West Point has passed through the Senate, and we hope that by the action of Congress it may become a law. The Military Academy should be amply supported.

The Comjug Revolution in the De eratic Party-What Must be D.

The proposed revolution in national politics and reformation of the old democratic party continue to be the leading subjects of discussion in the political circles of this city. Before long, if properly conducted, the movem will develop itself throughout the whole coun try and sweep everything before it in an irre istible, popular, conservative reaction against the shoddy and smutty republicans and the Jeff. Davis wing of the so-called democracy. The republican organs are obviously afraid

of this revolution, although they are almost all candid enough to admit that it must be success ful if it is vigorously followed up by the Tam nany leaders. The World, which is nov wned, body and boots, by the Regency, tries to disguise its alarm by raising a forced laugh and pronouncing the whole thing a hoax. This s done upon the same principle that a hardened inner denies that there is such a fact as the future punishment of the wicked, and smiles superciliously at this retribution, the bare thought of which makes him tremble inwardly with the pangs of a guilty conscience. The News, which is fully committed to a Jeff. Davis peace, endorses that portion of the Tammany nanifeste which attacks the Albany Regency but opposes the war platform in toto. This opposition from the Regency and from the peace party was expected and predicted by us. Indeed it could not be avoided; for if the Tammany revolution succeeds the Regency will be utterly destroyed and the peace faction will be annihilated. This consideration mus make the proposed revolution all the more popular with the patriotic masses of the people; and consequently, instead of deprecating the hostility of the World and News, we most cordially and earnestly invite it.

In an article published yesterday we stated that the Regency would attempt to bribe and frighten the Tammany leaders in order to crush this revolution in embryo, and we pointed out Messrs. Peter B. Sweeny and Charles G. Cornell as the most prominent of the doubtful brethren and the most likely to be assailed by the Regency influences. Mr Sweeny has sent us a strong, bold and manly letter, which the reader will find in another column, in which he expressly commits himself to the revolutionary movement, and announces that he is willing to take his share of the responsibility. According to Mr. Sweeny's account this share is a pretty large one. He says that he "anticipated the action of the Convention, and went to Albany to meet the issue;" that he was one of the first to propose the withdrawal of the Tammany delegation and the first man to quit the Convention; that he suggested a caucus of the Tammany General Committee, moved that an address be prepared, was appointed the chairman of the committe on the manifesto, wrote the address as printed and assumed the responsibility of its publication: and that he knows that this movement is of great importance, and pledges himself to sustain it. This is the right kind of talk, certainly, and now we want to see it endorsed by final and decisive action. But, in the meantime, how stands Street Commission Cornell? Is he alone in his glory as a dissenting brother? Is he afraid that Governor Seymour will remove him? Does he love his office more than his country? Mr. Sweeny has faced the music bravely, and now we want to

hear from Street Commissioner Cornell.

Mr. Sweeny says that he is not a general lob by agent, and refers us to Charles O'Conor. Judge Betts and Judge Ingraham as a commis sion of inquiry into his character. That ques tion does not interest us at present, except so far as it relates to the proposed revolution in the democratic party. We expressed our fear that the Regency might control Tammany Hall eaders. Mr. Sweeny says that there need be no such fear in his case, because he is not a lobbyist. This is satisfactory, and we hope that Mr. Cornell will give us an equally satisfactory response to our second statement, that the Regency will frighten weak minded and weaksneed brethren by threatening to remove them from office. From Mr. Sweeny's letter it appears that threats of this character have already been made, and we desire to be informed in regard to their effect upon Street Commissioner Cornell and City Inspector Boole and others. We do not see, however, how two or three city officials can be of much account in a great enterprise like this, no matter whether they be for or against it, provided that the rest of the Tammany brethren are in earnest and are unanimous. If these officials choose to stay out in the cold, rejected by Tammany Hall and despised by the Regency, et them adopt that course and accept the consequences. Tammany Hall should go ahead, with or without them, as it may happen. Let the General Committee meet immediately and adopt the address already published. Then let State Convention be called to assemble in this city during the month of April. Then let National Convention be held at Cincinnati during the latter part of May, and nominate Grant, McClellan or some other patriotic general for the Presidency. This is the only programme before the Tammany leaders. Let them do this and the people will do all the

SHEETING FOR THE NIGGER AMONG THE RUINS OF ANTIQUITY.-Senator Davis, of Kentucky, has introduced into the United States Senate a preposition to ascertain what implication Colonel Higginson, present commander of a nigger regiment, had in the Anthony Burns riot in Boston in 1854. Why not get up an investigation into the long neglected question of "Who struck Billy Patterson?" This is a striking age, and the solution of the last inquiry is as important as any that relates to a nigger riet that occurred in Boston ten years ago, and the best record of which lives in the guilty consciences of the perpetrators of a foul murder then committed.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police bill. prepared in accordance with our suggestions, has passed the Legislature and been signed by the Governor. The Commissioners were sworn in yesterday and the Commission was thoroughly organized. The recent rumors that the Governor would veto the bill for this, that or the other reason, have proved as nonsensical as we thought them. Now let the Commissioners go to work promptly and do their duty well. and all parties will be satisfied.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY COM waxps.-The reorganization of the army commands under the recent order of the President places the right men in the right places. The officers selected are well known for their gallantry and experience, and the country may

rely upon them for the faithful performance of the new and highly responsible duties just as-signed them. Many bright and glorious days of victory for the Union arms may now be conidently predicted.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION AND ITS RE SULTS.—The interesting details which we published yesterday of the operations and results achieved by General Sherman's late expedition through Mississippi to the Alabama borders will have satisfied the reader that this enter-prise, in a military light, was a great success. The special object in view-Selma, Ala.-owing o the failure of General Smith, with his cavalry, to work his way down from Tennessee, was not reached; but the damages inflicted upon the enemy, notwithstanding, are equal to those of a disastrous defeat in a great battle. Let us briefly explain.

The State of Mississippi is three hundred and forty miles in length from north to south, with an average width of about one hundred and fifty miles from east to west. In addition to the water line of transportation furnished by the great river on its western border the State is traversed its entire length by two interior lines of railroads, north and south; but it has only one through railroad east and west-that which from Vicksburg, via Jackson, crosses the heart of the State to Meridian, near the Alabama line. It follows that, with our occupation or destruction of this crossroad at Meridian, we cut off the whole railroad system of Mississippi from Alabama and the other States to the eastward. The Memphis and Charleston road, near the southern border of Tennessee, connects with these Mississippi roads: but the "Yankees" have possession of it The Mississippi Sound connects Alabama with Mississippi on the south; but Admiral Farragut is there. The only outlet, then, from Missis sippi into Alabama and the other rebel States eastward is through this crossroad by way of Meridian; and the work of destruction effected by General Sherman at that juncture therefore, practically detaches Mississippi from the rebellion for at least two months to come. At the end of that time we expect Alabama

and Georgia will be in the same position. Between the opposing armies in General Grant's tremendous Vicksburg campaign last spring and summer most of the subsistence, ncluding the growing crops of some of the richest districts of Mississippi, was consumed or destroyed. The fruitful counties along the northern border, by previous and subsequent raids from both sides, have also been pretty thoroughly exhausted. But there were still extensive districts remaining untouched in the eastern half of the State, in which, from their last year's crops of corn and bacon, large supplies had been stored away for the use of the rebel armies. These supplies have been eaten, destroyed or cut off by General Sherman's army in this late expedition, and the previously contracted field of subsistence to the armies of the rebellion is to this extent still further

The scenes of fire and desolation which marked this expedition of General Sherman are painful to contemplate, in view of the human suffering which must follow; but, as the business of war is destruction, everything that contributes to weaken and exhaust the enemy is so much gained in behalf of peace. It is a terrible ordeal: but as Davis and his fellow conspirators would have it so, they must abide by this fearful issue of fire and sword. We hope that the end is not far off.

PRESIDENTIAL TUPT HUNTING .- Our Presiden tial tuft hunters are now hot on the trail of General Grant. "Old Abe," as it appears, has run Secretary Chase completely off the track; but military sclat and public opinion may rule off "Old Abe." General Grant may be the rising sun, before whom all office seekers and spoilsknows? At all events the list of signers to the invitation extended to General Grant the other day to visit this metropolis shows that some of the leading Lincoln politicians, as well as those of the Chase clique, are anxious to beat to the windward of the hero of the West. Among the signatures to the invitation in question, mixed in with Moses Taylor, W. B. Astor, Shepherd Knapp and other deadheads, we find the names of Thomas McElrath, financial manager of the Tribune: Leonard W. Jerome and Henry J. Raymond, of the Daily Times, and W. C. Bryant, the venerable "Waterford" poet of the Post; and these men, we dare say, were the real contrivers of this aforesaid invitation. Their objects, we guess, were, first, to get hold of General Grant and to manipulate him; and secondly, to be right upon the record should the General prove not only too much for Jeff. Davis, but too strong among the people for "Honest Old Abe."

The Tribune, since the shelving of Chase, is all at sea; the Times, though devcted to Lincoln, is always ready for a better bargain; the Post, though suspected of a weakness for Fremont, keeps a sharp eye upon the main chance, and beats about the bush with the discretion of an old campaigner. But Gen. Grant has disappointed them all. He has no idea of being manipulated by these New York newspaper spoils politicians, and no disposition to figure as the puppet of a raree show. He has other fish to fry. The business of arranging the combinations of the grand campaign about to open, East and West, is in his hands; and honest men. devoted to the great cause of the country, cannot but admire the way in which he goes about it. Our Presidential tuft hunters must be patient and bide their time; for we venture to say that they will not have the opportunity to worry General Grant with their committees and their dinners and their fulsome adulations for a considerable time to come.

THE RUSS PAVEMENT .- The Board of Aldermen have passed an order levying a tax of one hundred thousand dollars for the Russ pavement. We suppose this means that it will be taken up or grooved, so that horses shall not fall so constantly upon it. If this can be accomplished the amount appropriated is small in comparison with the result to be achieved, hundreds of valuable horses being anaually fatally injured on the pavement as it now

Fire ARTS. -There will be a sale of very fine paintings this evening at the Derby Gallerice, 625 Broadway. The catalogue comprises a valuable collection of choice works of the Dusseldorf, French and Belgian schools. The sale will doubtless be a most interesting one.

The Ranho Gold Regions.

Drayst Cry, Celerado, March 15, 1864.

Bankers direct from Idaho, who went there for the purpose of buying gold, deny that there are fifteen millions there awaiting transportation. They could only find a few thousand. Inacoveries as yet have been quite limited. Stocks of goods are light, but merubants are selling in suitel atton of large arrivals in the spring. No mining has been done during the winter, in consequence of the server weather.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Metropolitan Police Bill Signed by the Governor.

THE COMMISSIONERS SWORK IN

ALBANY, March 16, 1864 two day, the Governor having signed the bill. Mr. Me Murray was absent. Mr. Ac

and Mr. McMurray Treasurer.

The best apparent good feeling and harmony prevail in the new board and in regard to it. J. A. Signody con-

The Struggle Between the Cid Lobby and the New Order of Things-Rumored Combinations to Defeat Legislation-The Strength of Law's Lobby About to Tested-Bills Passed and Ordered to a Third Reading-The Central Par Hotel Company, &c., &c.

The air around the State Capitol is fragrant with all manner of rumps. Every breeze from the lobby brings stories of fabulous sums of money being raised for the purpose of controlling logislation. The old lobby, it is said, is divided. The largest portion, however, stiff. clings to the Law & Company wing of that institution, and are working as they alone know how to use their tools. men in the Legislature, and especially in the Se who cannot be approached by corrupt means to put through their own special measures and the individual grants that have characterized their course heretofors. Owing to this state of affairs, and the fact that they cannot pass their own schemes, they have turned bears to legislative matters this winter, and are now in favor of deleating overything here that does not suit their tasts; and there are numerous bills which do not, for the simple reason that a strong effort is being made to correct the now told that thousands of dollars have been rit this intercest to operate on the bear side of the ture; that this and that committee is owned by the bargain having been made and the deed recent therefore that the fact that bills they do not wan journey to New York, and their great activity when it indicate very decidedly that the grand struggle best the old lobby on the one side, and the question of ing upon measures solely as to their morits on the oil soon to be decided. In the few preliminary skirms that have already taken place the old lobby combina have got the worst of it, and have retired creatfal. Another week will not pass without deciding and point in the struggle.

Nearly forty bills were read the third time and pass in the Senate this morning. Among the number were two bills preferred to the control of the struggle.

in the Senate this morning. Among the number we two bills ordered to a third reading last evening in to the Commission of Charities and Correction; the the Commission of Charities and Correction, and plative to the Bureau of Military Statistics, authorizing he extension of contracts and relieving the property oblidiers from sale by execution while they are absent a the army; to amend, the charter of the Phosin assurance Company, and numerous other bills of more or n the army; to

The Assembly were engaged in the control of the morning. A large number of bills were ordered to a third reading.

The business in both houses is progressing rapidly, and at this rate they will escape all grinding committees, and get through with their business at an early day.

The bill incorporating the Central Fark Hote! Company was considered in committees. Several amusidments were made, but it was finally progressed. The Cross Town Railroad bill was also considered, but was not read through before it was progressed. This bill was reached through before it was progressed.

Argument on the Harlem-Broadway

Railroad Bill, &c.

Albant, March 15, 1954.

The argument before the Railroad Committee in the Senate for and against the Harlem-Broadway bill took place this afternoon in the Senate Chamber, and occasioned great interest. Ex-Judge Dean opened the disussion, announcing that he came here on dadison avenue property holders, not to oppose the convides for a railroad through Madison avenue. He referred to the peculiarity of that avenue and the right which the residents have in the street, which does not apply

property.

Mr. Horace F. Clark followed in behalf of the bill, commencing by referring to the organization of the railroad. The time was when the Legislature did not interiers with the question of constructing railroads in cities without municipal consent; but since then, as in 1850, grants had been given to individuals. The Legislature prior te that time conferred these privileges and purchases upon corporations for a limited period. They came here not to sak a gift from the Legislature, but to give the Legislature and prochases upon corporations for a limited period. They came here not to sak a gift from the Legislature, but to give the Legislature and opportunity to make good their faith to the Harlem Railroad piedged, on a former occasion. He pictured in glowing colors the jam of omnibuses on Broadway, and the danger that existed to all who undertook to cross it. He held that the Harlem Company had the right to construct their read, but was here for legislative aid to enable them to purchase the omnibus property, they not having the right under the provisions of ther charter to set aside the amount of capital required for that purpose; holding that there was an abstract right that no railroad should be operated there until the owners of the omnibuses are compensated. He dwelt at much length upon the municipal rights of the city of York, conferred upon it by its original charters, and the different powers that the municipality has in control everything is regard to the streets, and that is was not until the famous Legislature of 1850 that their right was taken away from them in regard to the cisas of vehicles to be run on the streets. He dwelt for some time upon the perpetual grants made at that session upon milviduals, and the lavasion of municipal rights by these acts. The Harlem Company asks the right to leave the prior do the terms of their charter, with the consens of the municipality. They did not ask it in perpetuity, but only for a limited term. They did not ask is great to individuals, but to a corp Mr. Horace F. Clark followed in behalf of the bill, com

on behalf of the property owners on Broadway in oppsition to this measure. He first attempted to prove the
the Harlem Company did not present this bill with it
idea of passing it, renewed the proposition of A. T. Stew
art of two millions for the franchises, and also accousthe Harlem Company of having retuned to pay the iteem
fee on the cars aircady run by them. He denied that itbill required them to pay anything into the
bill required them to pay anything into the
City Treasury, and also held that there we
nothing in the bill that would compel the Raleam Company to take the omnibuses from Broadway
that in that respect the bill was a mare. He then reviews
the efferts that have been made to secure this franchis
from the original,movement of Jacob Sharpe down to the
present time, and then argued that the property holds
held a fee simple on the street, and referred to the desion of the Court of Appeals on that subject. He hel
that the men who made our commerce what it is were
protesting against the bill, and that these who were speclating in Wall street were for it, and dwelt for some tim
on the point of atock jobbing. The strong point of b
speech was that in reference to the decision of the court
the effect of other points was specied by personalities an
want of tact.

referred to them.

Charles S. Spencer was heard before the Committee on Cities against the bill to organize a commission for the removal of the Heads of Departments of New York.

News from Caire. Camo, March 14, 1866.

The steamer Jewess, from Momphis, with ne arly six undred bales of cotton for Cincinnati, passed up to-night.

The Government Requirements for Loco-meetive Engines.

Parason, N. J., March 16, 1864.

The Pres announces that Colonel McCallom yesterday informed the locomotive builders of this piace that unleast they would proceed at color to furnish the government with two hundred locomotives he should have to sain their shops and run them upon government account. The locomotive builders have promised to camply with the demand made upon them. In two of the factories the operatives who had been on a strike are to resume work to morgow.